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When the people rise, they rise and have no nonsense about it. Mr. Bynum probably feels that he has

been given the "marble heart." "Vox Populi" was never louder more forcible than on this memorable

occasion. When the people rise in their might they smash all slates and put to naught all predictions.

Mr. Bynum will have time to study the cheapest and most effective methods of burning grass.

Col. Tom Johnson goes down with the rest. His smile so child-like and bland did not save him.

There is a good deal of monotony the returns, but it is a pleasing monotony to Republicans.

Let no man say, "I did it." If ever there was a spontaneous expression of the public will this is the time.

Senator Hill refuses to make any statement in regard to the election. He does not even say: "I am a Democrat." Perhaps if the ballot boxes had been

more capacious the Republican majorities on Tuesday would have been larger. Free-trader Wilson, of West Virginia, is really not a bad man himself, barring his principles, but he was in very bad

The Democrats walked through that slaughter house to an open grave sure enough, Colonel Watterson. You are a true prophet.

The peanut politics which Secretary Carlisle played with Mr. Morton's coachman did not save New York for the Democracy.

It would take a powerful searchlight to find any workingman or wage earner in this district who is mourning for the defeat of Bynum.

The returns are still coming in, but there is a distressing lack of information as to how many squirrels Mr.

Cleveland killed on Tuesday. The man who has heretofore been heard to say with an air of knowing it all that "Indiana is really a Democratic

State" was not in evidence yesterday. Democrats who have had razors in their boots for one G. Cleveland can get them out now. The period of polite reserve has passed and the era of knifing

mas set in.

In cataloguing the beneficent results of the election let us not forget the defeat of Governor Waite and Populist Spence, of Colorado, and Commonweal Coxey, in Ohio.

Pennsylvania has nothing to boast of in her Republican plurality of 240,000. If that State had done as well proportionately as Indiana the plurality there would have been at least 400,000.

Victory followed in the wake of ex-President Harrison's speeches. There, for instance, is Wilson's district, and there is New York, and, greatest of all, there is Indiana! The trail of that oratory is well marked.

Dr. Parkhurst is not the sort of man to claim undue credit for the overthrow of Tammany, but under the circumstances if he were disposed to ask for the skin of the tiger for a hearth rug it would no doubt be cheerfully conceded

"And the next day it snowed." Snow fell in some parts of Indiana yesterday to the depth of two inches. Sympathetic Republicans who noted the occurrence were heard to say that it was well to have the Democratic grave covered quickly.

The word "overwhelming" has been somewhat overworked the last few days, and yet it has seemed to fit the situation. The latest and best authority defines it: "To overturn and cover; overcome; swallow up; submerge; overpower; crush."

Canada cheese was a live issue in the Wisconsin election this year. Not that the cheese was alive in a literal sense, but Wisconsin dairymen, who are numerous, helped to make it lively for the party that enabled the Canadians to steal their market.

"The earthquake which visited this section of the Republic Friday evening was the most severe that has been felt since 1858." So said a dispatch from Mexico City on Monday. But the earthquake which visited this Republic on Tuesday was still more remarkable.

About two weeks ago it was simultaneously announced in all the Democratic organs that a "wonderful and surprising change in political sentiment" had developed in Indiana, and

and the local purveyors of Democratic misinformation. How much larger the Republican majorities would have been but for this "wonderful and surprising change in political sentiment" will probably never be known-unless the singularly accurate Taggart can be induced to give out the figures.

### THE GERRYMANDER MUST GO.

One of the most gratifying results of the election in this State is the opportunity it affords to pass a just apportionment act. The people have declared in the most emphatic manner that the gerrymander must go. Both of the present apportionments, congressional and legislative, are grossly unfair, and were passed with the deliberate intention of disfranchising thousands of Republican voters and of perpetuating a Democratic majority in the Legislature and an undue proportion of the Representatives in Congress. When the legislative apportionment act of 1885 was passed the late Col. James H. Rice, its author, laughingly boasted that the Republicans could never elect a Legislature under it unless they carried the State by 30,000 majority. The injustice and iniquity of that act were repeated in the act of 1891, which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional and in that of 1893, which is clearly unconstitutional for the same reasons assigned in the other case. When Colonel Rice made his boast concerning the act of 1885, and when subsequent Democratic legislatures embodied its unconstitutional principles and flagrant outrages in the acts of 1891 and 1893 they did not think the Republicans would ever carry Indiana by 30,000 majority, and, to confess the truth, Republicans themselves did not much expect it. But the unexpected has happened, and at last, after years of disfranchisement, the time is at hand when a Republican Legislature can repeal the infamous gerrymander and enact the first fair apportionment the State has had for

The Constitution provides for enumeration of voters and a redistricting of the State for legislative purposes every six years. The last regular year for the enactment of an apportionment law was 1891, and the law then enacted would have continued in force till 1896 had it not been set aside by the Supreme Court. In the case of Parker and others versus the State the court held that law unconstitutional on four specific grounds. The Legislature of 1893 passed another law correcting one of the constitutional defects of the previous act and repeating the other three. The argument and decision of the Supreme Court in the case cited apply with as much force to the law of 1893 as they did to that of 1891, and one is as

plainly unconstitutional as the other. But, aside from the question of unconstitutionality, there is no doubt as to the competency of the coming Legislature to enact a new apportionment law. The authority which the Constitution confers on the Legislature to redistrict the State every six years is continuing authority. It is not exhausted by one act. There is a continuing obligation on the Legislature to see that the State is districted according to the requirements of the Constitution It is fully as competent for the Legislature of 1895 to pass a new apportionment law as it was for that of 1893 to enact the present one. The gerrymander was an issue in the late election. and the people have decided that must go.

## CRIMES TO BE PUNISHED.

On Tuesday, in defiance of the de cision of Judge Baker, of the United States District Court, Democratic bulldozers, among whom an exchange puts Mr. Bynum, persisted in voting the imbeciles at the poor farm and others there who have no legal residence in Marion county. On one occasion Mr. Bynum led off in compelling the precinct officers to accept the votes of those imbeciles, but now that a judge with competent authority has declared that those people have no right to vote it seems incredible that he should have been there as charged. The imbeciles however, were voted in defiance of th opinion of Judge Baker. The names of those who violated the law are known and the Journal is informed that the Republican county committee has de cided to present two of the offenders to the grand jury. If it does it will be sustained by all citizens who believe in obeying the laws regarding suffrage. Furthermore, there were Democratic election officers who prevented Republican election sheriffs from being pres ent while the vote was being counted Let the names of such Democratic offi cial lawbreakers be ascertained that they may be indicted, either in the State or federal court.

A year ago an organization in New York city proceeded against Tammany's law-breaking election officers. A large number were indicted, and two thirds of them were convicted and sen to the penitentiary. Their prosecution was one of the causes of a fair election in New York city this year. It is duty, and now is the time to proceed against these habitual violators of the election laws. Not only should attempts to defeat a free vote and an honest count be made odious, but they should bring to the scoundrels who are guilty of it swift and severe penalty.

## A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Power brings responsibility. The mag nificent Republican victory of Tuesday imposes obligations in national and State affairs which should be frankly recognized and conscientiously heeded The result was a popular vote of confidence in the Republican party without a precedent in American politics, but no vote of confidence is permanent. The people can easily withdraw their confidence and reverse the result of one election by another-Tuesday's election following so soon after the sweeping Democratic victory of 1892 shows how easily. The great victory brings to the Republican party a great opportunity in many States and to some extent in national affairs, and upon the manner in which this opportunity is improved depends in a large degree the party's future. Parties, like individuals, may abuse, neglect or throw away opportuni ties, and when they do they must suf-

As the election turned mainly on na tional issues it is natural that the result should be conspicuous in national affairs. The Republican majority in the next House of Representatives will be too large. It would be better if it were that the result was doubtful. This was a compact majority only a third or even the invention of the sanguine Taggart | a quarter as large. The dangers of an | the large majorities of former years are | obey her manager's order to appear

fer the consequences.

unwieldy majority in legislative bodies have been demonstrated too often to need recounting. It is true there will still be a Democratic majority in the Senate and a Democratic President till 1897, thus preventing the Republicans from passing any laws, but there will be need of great wisdom in their conduct. Among other things we can learn a lesson from the fate of our friends, the enemy. The result of the election is not merely a popular verdict against tariff agitation and in favor of protection to American industries. It is also a popular protest against trifling with public interests, against wasting public time and public money and against the methods of demagogues and self-seeking politicians. It is to be hoped the unwieldy Republican majority in the next House will be wise enough to keep this in mind and to lay to heart the somewhat trite but eminently true maxim that "he serves his party best who serves

his country best." Equally weighty is the responsibility which the election devolves on the Republican party in this State and in many counties of the State. For the first time in nearly fifteen years it will have control of both branches of the Legislature, and, barring the fact of a Democratic Governor, will be responsible for legislation. It is to be hoped this responsibility will be met with a fitting sense of its importance and exercised with conscientious care. What ever is good in existing laws and methods must be carefully conserved, and whatever needs amending or reforming should be dealt with in a spirit entirely free from factional opposition or party

In short, the Republican party has a great opportunity to make itself solid with the people and to make Indiana reliably and permanently Republican. The Journal hopes and believes it will improve the opportunity.

#### THE DUTY OF VOTING.

Aside from any partisan bearing that Mr. Cleveland's sulky refusal to vote may have had, the spectacle of a President of the United States shirking a dury which is incumbent on every good citizen is not edifying. The foundation of the Republic is the ballot box. through which the people may express their will and their preference for those things which pertain to good government and the general welfare. It is when these citizens or any class of them refrain from voting, either through indifference or other cause, that public interests suffer and popular government fails to a certain extent of reaching its true power. This neglect of duty is the more noticeable and reprehensible when It occurs, as it is apt to do, among the class of men known very improperly as "best citizens." Men of wealth, intelligence and social prominence are too often careless of the political responsibility they bear, and by a failure to exercise their voting privileges bring about a train of ills sure in the end to affect them as well as others. Not the least of these evils is the contempt they show for the ballot and the influence this feeling has upon young men who might otherwise be disposed to be active and constant in the performance of a citizen's duties. Even in this election. when personal interests have aroused to activity many men who commonly neglect to vote, are found some who affect a lofty indifference to the ballot box. It is not pleasant to see the President among them. Even if it be conceded that he refrained from exercising his right out of petty spite the case is no helped. A man in his position should not only be able to rise above personal animosities on such occasions, but should be ready to set an example to all citizens by the performance of this highest duty of citizenship. In refusing to vote he has brought discredit upon himself and upon the office to which he was elected by the suffrages of the

The interview with Chairman Gowdy. of the Republican State committee, will be read with interest and pleasure by Republicans throughout the State. It breathes the right spirit, and no doubt reflects the sentiments of all Indiana Republicans. Mr. Gowdy is right in extending generous recognition to those Democrats who voted with us on Tuesday or who rebuked their party almost as effectively by not voting at all Their action shows that there is still a good deal of conscience in politics, and that the average American voter still has a healthy supply of independence.

What Mr. Gowdy says as to the duty and intention of the Republican party to keep faith with the people meets with the cordial approval of the Journal, as it doubtless will of all Republicans. There must be no repudiating of anteelection pledges, no ignoring of the reforms which Republicans have been advocating for years past. If the party would deserve the magnificent indorsement it has just received and retain the confidence thereby implied, it must keep faith with the people and prove by its acts that it is the party of progress and reform, of honest politics and good government. This is the interpretation which the Journal gives to Chairman Gowdy's timely words, and no doubt it is the interpretation he would desire.

"In a normal year he (Wilson) would have been elected by a good majority." says the News. No one will venture to dispute this brilliant assertion. Wilson was not elected this year because the people did not want his celebrated bill and wanted a chance to express their disapproval of it and of the free-trade principles he represents. In a "normal year," which being interpreted must mean when there was no attempt to interfere with American industries by socalled tariff reform, Mr. Wilson would probably have been harmless and might have been left undisturbed.

The day before the election Mr. Singerly. Democratic candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania, acknowledged in his paper in affecting phrase the gratitude he felt toward all classes of citizens without regard to party for the kindness and courtesy with which they had treated him. The plurality against Mr. Singerly was a matter of 240,000 or so, but if he can be grateful for other favors received all is well. Pennsylvanians hold editor Singerly in high esteem, but not high enough to

It may help readers of the Journal to appreciate the magnitude of the Republican victory in this State to say that no political party ever carried the State by as large a majority as was the Republican majority of Tuesday. Some of

worth noting. Going back to ante-war times in 1856, when Buchanan ran against Fremont for President, the Democrats carried the State by 24,295. That was the largest majority that any party had up to that time, but four years later, when Lincoln ran for President, it was reversed, and the Republicans carried the State by 23,524. In 1862 the Democrats carried the State by 9,500. In 1864 Lincoln had 20,188, and Morton, for Governor, had 20,883. In 1866 the Republicans carried the State by 14,300. Grant had 9,572 majority in 1868 and 22,515 in 1872. Since then there have been no very large majorities either way. It will be seen, therefore, that the Republican majority of Tuesday was much larger than the largest ever given in the State before. The people did it.

A word to the Sentinel: During two weeks or more preceding the election that paper declared day after day that the Journal's quotations of sugar were being manipulated to promote the ends of the Republican party. During that time the Journal made no reply to the Sentinel, but it did not forget the gross injustice of such a charge, for the reason that it was one to the effect that the Journal would change quotations, and consequently could not be relied upon by its patrons in business who act upon market reports. If the hundreds of grocers in Indiana cities and towns who have been guided by the quotations of the Journal had seen or believed the repeated charges of the Sentinel, they would doubtless have ceased to be its patrons. Thus the charges of the Sentinel were an assault upon the business of this paper, and it seems incredible that the Sentinel could have failed to so regard it. The sugar quotations of the Journal are revised daily by one of the most reliable dealers in the city, and as made by him they have been published. If the Sentinel proposes to centinue these assaults upon the business interests of the Journal, all right; but when it does so it shows its ingratitude for marked favors which have continued for

Of course, disgusted and repentant Democrats contributed in a degree to the great Republican victory of Tuesday, but the greatest share of the credit is due to the Old Guard, the true blue Republicans who have been fighting in the trenches for years, and who, come victory or defeat, have always been true to the cause. These are they who under all circumstances have had faith in the Lord and kept their powder dry. They are the ones who stamped most of the eagles that did the screaming on

The Colorado women did nobly. To their votes and their efforts is due the overthrow of Governor Waite, and the country owes them three cheers for that. The manner in which they conducted their campaign and the satisfactory showing their vote makes will do much to help the suffrage cause in other

Free trade papers which have foreseen defeat have been preparing to explain the result by the assertion that it was a rebuke to Congress for not passing the Wilson bill, but the defeat of Wilson seriously interferes with that pleasing solution. They foresaw party reverses, but did not expect Wilson to be turned down.

ahead of his ticket in a large majority of the precincts is due in a measure to the most favorable impression he has made upon the voters, but chiefly to the unpopularity of his opponent, who s no longer a Democratic possibility for the honors of his party in Indiana. A study of the Indiana returns shows

The fact that Charles L. Henry ran

that the polling lists were far from accurate. In most precincts more Republican votes were cast than were ever counted in advance by the men who made the lists. But no one is finding fault with the men for this discrepancy.

Most Republicans will be as pleased with the upturned toes of George Wiliam Cooper as with the demise of any of the little statesmen who fell down Tuesday. He has made demagogy as disgusting as an uneasy and pretentious little man could.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. One Opening.

Ward Heelyrre-Wot you t'ink you will do fer a livin' now?" Baryl Howes-I t'ink I'll borry Dave Hill's "I am a Democrat" badge an' go

Unkind. "What do you think of bloomers?" asked the flirtatious woman. "Er-I believe I prefer the buds," said the young man in answer, and it was not

inter dime museum fer a curioze.

long before he found himself alone. Called Down. "We have met the enemy," began the

enthusiastic young orator at the ratification meeting, "and they-" "I'm durned if I know where we met 'em," dissented a grizzled man in one of the back seats. "They wasn't at the polls,

Matrimonial.

"Do you remember that letter you wrote to me before we were married, in which you said you would even give up your chances of heaven for me?" remarked Mrs.

"Well," said Mr. N. Peck, after he had got hold of his hat and had the door open. "I guess I told the truth.'

The Republicans in the city were swinddled out of several hundred votes in precincts well known to them because a few men in whom they reposed confidence betrayed it to get the money of the gang. There were not many of these Judases, but all of them are known. For the most part the committeemen and election officers in the strong Democratic wards did their duty faithfully and courageously.

editorial entitled "Is Bicycling Immodest?" It was probably shocked by the performances of the Republican bicyclers who carried election returns. Really, however, their conduct was quite commendable compared with that of the voters. Jerry Simpson will not be a member of

The Sentinel yesterday had a column

the Fifty-fourth House. Tuesday was a bad day for the sockless statesman of Medicina Lodge. The elephant was eating an apple; the tiger asked for the core, and the elephant replied that there wasn't going to be any

Five Republican Congressmen from Kentucky! Great Gawd, sah!

Mr. Taggart' A Philadelphia actress has refused to

H'm! Hardly "a local affair," was it.

tights in a play called "All the Comforts of Home." The matter naturally resolves itself into this question: Do tights really constitute one of the comforts of home?

My Golden Chrysanthemum. Growing beside my window Thro' spring and summertime-Giving no hint of blossom While flowers were in their prime. So plain and unpretending-How did you here find room,

Amid the garden's glory, With all the world in bloom? Ah! late I've learned the secret Hid in your heart of gold, How you've been gathering sunshine And balm and bloom untold Thro' all the slient summer:

Hoarding radiance still To weave your rare enchantment; O'er the autumntide at will. Ah! late in lone October,

When winds grew chill with frost, Your buds burst with the secret Of sunshine still unlost: The garnered glow of June-time, The raveled web of gold, The gleam of vanished sunbeams,

Your full-orbed bloom unrolled.

Bright, regal, royal tlower, Golden chrysanthemum! Your tangled tints of amber From sunset light have come. Radiant Queen of Autumn, You've waited all the year To pour your garnered jewels Down by my window here!

Vernon, Ind.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. We are firmly of the belief that Mr. Coxey is also beaten .- Washington Post. The most dangerous hole in a man's pocket is the one at the top. -Boston Bul-Receipts for making restaurant chicken

-Mary A. Leavitt.

salad should begin: "First catch your calf." -Texas Siftings. Somebody has discovered that what Caesar died of was "too much Roman punch."-Lowell Courier. The Manayunk philosopher remarks that

the fires of genius don't often burn cigar-ettes.—Philadelphia Record. When a man is informed there are triplets in his family he can hardly believe is own census.-Richmond Dispatch. Time is said to be money, and yet people have no scruples at all about taking up all of your time.—Atlanta Constitution. The Mosquito troubles on the Nicaragua coast have been ended quite naturally with the advent of winter.—Philadelphia Record. The purchase of a few black pompons will obviate the necessity of removing Mr. Hill from his band wagon.-Detroit Trib-

If we should all follow the precept "Know thyself," some of us would merely add o our list of undestrable acquaintances. Powell-Henpeckt feels sure that his wife

went to a better world. Mitford-How do

you know? Powell-He has started in to be tough.-Harlem Life. No matter how great he may have been, no man ever yet looked impressive when he was putting on a fresh-starched bosom shirt.—Somerville Journal. Secretary Carlisle owes Mr. Morton ar apology, his coachman a month's wages and the public an open confession of hi blundering folly.—Kansas City Journal.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Experiments show that the right side of the human body when magnetized gives off a bluish light and the left side a yellow-Voluntary muscles are almost always red involuntary muscles are generally

the most notable exception in the latter case being the heart. King Oscar, of Sweden, who is said to be a good musician and singer, has composed a new symphony. The Queen of Belgium is said to be an excellent harp player. Ninety-five years ago the Religious Tract Society was founded. Since then it has

printed the Gospels in 201 languages and has issued the "Pilgrim's Progress" in eighty-seven languages. In 1925 a prize of \$1,000,000 will be given to the writer whom the Russian National Academy shall adjudge to have written the best biography of Alexander I. The prize is the outgrowth of a fund of 50,000 roubles given by a favorite minister of Alexander

I in 1825, and left to accumulate at compound interest for a century. Kishkoshkejack is the barbarous name given a new town in Arizona. It is not as its name would indicate, of Indian origin, but is a combination of the names of the ploneers who settled there-Jake Kish, Abraham Kosh and Frank Kejack. Kish was killed by Kosh and Kejack fell off a mule and was kicked to death. It was to perpetuate all their memories that Kosh proposed the combination.

A patent medicine salesman, who deals in an iron tonic, exhibited a small bar of iron in Happy Camp, Cal., last week, and declared that he had made it from blood taken from his arm after drinking seventeen bottles of his preparation. The min-ers all said they never saw such a heavy man walk Spanish so gracefully as the salesman did after springing this yarn. W. S. Gilbert recently told a young

woman who requested an interview that she might have the privilege for twenty guineas. It is said to be no unco in England now for public men to make such a charge. Mr. Gladstone asks \$500-and then writes the interview himself so as to make it authoritive—and Lord Rob-erts charged \$100 for an interview on the threatened war between England and Rus-

Sarah Bernhardt has developed a new eccentricity, if report is true, which does not inspire her friends with confidence in her attractve qualities as a hostess. In one of her reception rooms the furniture is a succession of surprises of the "shut-up" order, which is more amusing to the divine Sarah than it is to her guest. As soon as he is seated in one cosey looking chair an invisible spring sends something up to tap him on the head, and directly he is seated in another, the arms spread out and close around him so tightly that he is powerless to move until some one comes to release

William T. Adams, "Oliver Optic," who is now seventy-three years of age, has lived in Dorchester, Mass., for thirty years, and during that time has written 126 books and 1,000 newspaper stories. How he came to adopt the pen name of "Oliver Optic" he relates under protest, for he says he has told the story about two thousand times. "Some time before the war," he says, "there was a play at the Museum in which there was a burlesque character named Dr. Optics. The name struck me as appropriate, and to some doggerel ver-ses which I wrote shortly after for a weeksociety paper I signed the name of Olive Optic, M. D., member of the Mutual Admiration Society. I then applied the name to books, which had a great sale. I had cotten tired of the name, and asked Mr Lee, my publisher, if we couldn't get rid of it. No, he could not think of that, it had become too popular. My assumed name had gotten the start of me, and I had to

#### Credit to Parkhurst. New York Evening Post.

Dr. Parkhurst would have been excuse

had indulged in a little vainglorying in his yesterday's sermon on Tammany He was too dead in earnest for anything of that sort, but no one who looks back on his two years' campaign against our rogues' city government can fail to see in its outcome a remarkable personal triumph for this hard hitting clergyman who has not once flinched or for a moment let up. Perhaps the first tribute to his tenacity and his effectiveness is the intense hatred which he has inspired in all Tammany bosoms. One reason why his name is al-ways the signal for their gnashing of teeth is that they find it thrown in their faces even in their own haunts. The foul-mouthed Grady was "cutting loose" on Dr. Parkhurst in the Bowery last night, when one of his hoodlums taunted him with the cry, "He's a stayer, Tom," and the au ence roared delightedly at the discom ure of the orator. "He switched off to the Lexow committee, but another of his tormenters called out, "They haven't got you yet. Tom," and then the general delight was greater than ever. Close observers of that Dr. Parkhurst had a great name there, and that the police and all the villains, big hitting them in the vitals. The whole city knows it now, and knows, too, the great debt it owes to the brave and constant pastor of the Madison Square Courch.

INDICATIONS POINT TO CONTROL OF BOTH BY REPUBLICANS.

In the Upper Branch of Congress They Will Have 41 Members to 40 Demcrats and 6 Populists.

ONE SENATORSHIP IN DOUBT

STEWART, JONES AND PEFFER MAY ASSIST THE REPUBLICANS,

Thus Giving Them the Organization, Even if They Fail to Elect a Successor to Harris, of Tennessee.

BIG GAIN IN THE HOUSE

REPUBLICANS HAVE AT LEAST 230 OF THE 356 MEMBERS,

And if Chairman Babcock's Claims Are Fully Realized the Number Will Be Increased to 257.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- It appears to-

night to be merely a question of detail as to the Republican majority in the House as well as in the Senate. The majority in the House promises to grow to over 100 and to become undesirably large. Chairman Babceck, of the Republican congressiona committee, said to your correspondent this evening that the Republican tidal wave gave indications of becoming practically unanimous. He said the Republicans would have a majority of more than 100 in the next House. All accounts agree that the next Senate will be controlled by the Republic ans. The latest dispatches state that North Carolina and Tennessee, besides Delaware and New Jersey, have elected Republican legislatures, all of which will elect Republican Senators. This will give the Republicans control of the next Senate. It now appears that the entire ways and means committee has been wiped out, and not a single member on that committee will sit in the Fifty-fourth Congress. This indicates clearly the cause of the landslide. It was the dissatisfaction of the people with the disastrous tariff tinkering of the Democrats, and every Democrat in the country who had to go hungry on account of the Democratic administration avenged himself at the polls.

Democratic headquarters were closed today and managers were not to be seen, President Cleveland was out at Woodley trying to hide his grief, while Private Secretary Thurber remained at the White House and told dainty little white fibs to those who called to see the President. The Populists will play but little part in the reorganization of the House, while Stewart, Jones and Peffer may be called on to as sist in the Republican organization of the Senate. Both branches of the national Legislature will thus be Republican after the 4th of next March.

THE NEXT SENATE. An Associated Press dispatch says: Reports received up to 8 o'clock to-night indicate that the next Senate will have forty Democrats, forty-one Republicans and six Populists, while the attitude of the successor to Senator Harris, of Tennessec, is still in doubt. In this classification Senators Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, who were elected by the Republicans, but have announced their separation from that party, and Governor Tillman, who will doubtiess be elected by the so-called independent Democrats of the South Carolina Legislature, are placed in the Populist column. Tillman will probably vote with the Demo crats on organization, and Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, and Peffer with the Republicans. This would throw the balance of power into the hands of the Populists.

The Senate, by States, will be as follows: States. Dem. Rep. Pop. Alabama ..... Arkansas ..... alifornia ..... Delaware ..... Kansas ..... Centucky ..... Louisiana ..... Massachusetts ...... lichigan ...... ontana ...... braska ..... New York..... North Carolina..... North Dakota..... Ohio ..... Oregon ..... ennsylvania ...... Rhode Island..... outh Carolina.... South Dakota..... Cennessee ..... l'exas ..... Termont ..... Vashington ..... West Virginia..... Wisconsin ..... Wyoming ......

When Chairman Babcock, of the Repubican congressional committee, left the Republican headquarters to-night he said that the reports received during the day gave the Republicans 230 out of the 356 members of the House of Representatives, while there was a possibility of securing twentyseven additional members. Mr. Babcock also stated that his information leads him to believe that there is a possibility of securing three more members from Alabama two from Illinois, one from Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska and South Carolina each, three from Minnesota, two from Ohio, two from Pennsylvania, three from Missouri, one from Arkansas, three from Louisiana and three from Texas. If these claims are realized it will give the Republicans 257 members, or a majority of members. According to the claims of the Remiblicans they will be able to secure the votes of at least thirty of the forty-four States in case the next presidential election is thrown into the House, as they will have either the solid delegations or a majority in each of the delegations from that number of States.

FINANCES OF PARIS.

Where the Municipal Money Come from and Where It Goes To. Paris letter in New Orleans Picayune.

The annual appropriation of the city of Paris varies very little each year, but the details of this budget give interesting figares in the chapter of receipts as well as that of expenses. The appropriation for the present year rises to the sum of \$67,250,000. t has been approved by presidential decree, which, at the same an annual sum of \$531,600 for the expenses of the Garde Republicaine. In the chapter of receipts is that of the octrio, which reaches \$30,990,100, including the remunera-tion for the escort of merchandise en tran-sit reimbursement by diverse expenses of surveillance and the net product of fines

paragraph. The concession of 212 columns for posting theater bills is paid for at the rate of 70 francs for each column annually. M. Beranger, director of the Societe des Chalets de Necessite, pays \$4,250 for 106 chalets, or an average of \$40 each. The re-ceipts from fountains of warm water is only Oc per fountain, and there are 150 of them The rent of automatic weighing machines is fixed at 40 francs apiece per annum. The letting of places on the public streets for displays before shops, for installation of booths, brings in \$200,000.

and seizures. Rents on roads and public

I note some rather curious details in this

menades bring the city in \$725,000 an-

Diverse rents, such as circuses, cafes, pavilions, parks and woods reach important figures. The Champs Elysees is good for \$53,300; Bois de Boulogne, \$121,000; Bois de Vincennes, \$18,750; Parc des Buttes-Chaumont, \$2,400; Champ de Mars, \$42,790. The Tour Eiffel is only included in these latter figures for \$230, but the rent of the Palace of Beaux Arts is \$6,400, and that of the Palace of the Arts Liberaux is \$6,000. The taxes on stations for public cabs and club carriages amount to \$740,000, while those on omnibuses and tramways reach \$419,850. One of the principal items of expense is that of the police force, the budget of which for the current year is \$5,852,000. The fire department calls for only \$521,700, The municipal laboratory costs \$8,050, and the wages of workmen employed in clean ing and watering the streets are \$1,070,000 The care of Paris pavement is: Stone paving, \$625,200; repairs of same, \$285,900; care of ballasting, \$733,000; asphalt paving, \$123,-880; wood paving, \$519,950; important repairs, \$114,700; diverse repairs, \$498,600; making a total for Paris pavements of \$2,973,-Lighting up costs: For gas, \$1,308,100; electricity, \$491,900, care and various expenses being included. Time, that is to say the unification of the hour at Paris, come to \$1,450; that of the care of lightning rods, \$800, and that relative to the publication of the history of Paris during the revolution, \$20,000. The prose and the speeches of the Parisian ediles, which appear in the official bulletin municipal, cost the sum of \$15,000 annually. The expenses occasioned by the composition printing and conditions.

by the composition, printing and sending out of the bulletin are \$22,300 more, and the receipts only reach \$7,500. POWER TO RETALIATE

SECRETARY MORTON DISCOVERS A WAY TO PUNISH GERMANY.

Law That Gives the President Authority to Exclude Adulterated Foods and Liquors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The arnounce-

ment that the German authorities may con-

clude to determine the possibilities of the

introduction of Texas fever into the empire from expert opinions of American veterinarians which are now being translated was received with great interest by Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, whose advocacy of retaliation by requiring a strict inspection of German wines and liquors has been told in these dispaiches. The Secretary has investigated the question and finds that authority to entirely exclude German products in retaliation for discrimination against American goods is vested in the President by existing law, a law which has been heretofore overlocked in the discussion of the question. Secretary Morton had a conference with the President and laid the law before him. It is in United States Statutes at Large, volume 26. Fifty-first Congress, page 414, chapter 839. It reads: "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make a proclamation in certain cases and for other purposes ' Section 4, to which the Secretary called the particular attention of both the United States authorities and those of the German empire, reads: "That whenever the President is satisfied that there is good reason to believe that any importation is being made, or is about to be made into the United States from any foreign country, or any article used for human food or o'ink that is adulterated . . he (the President) may issue his proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary." Section 5 says: "When the President shall be satisfied that any unjust discriminations are made by, or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to, or sale in such foreign state, any product of the United States he (the President) may direct that such products of such foreign state so discriminating against any product of the nited States as he may deem proper, shall be excluded from importation to the United States, and in such cases he (the President) shall make proclamation of als direction in the premises and therein name the time when such proclamation against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful, the President may at any time revoke, mo terminate or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest 1 ky re-

The Secretary believes that this law is government with full power to retaliate upon Germany for the exclusion of our cattle, either by the policy which he first sug-gested of requiring a strict inspection of their wines or by stronger means. He said: "In view of the reports as to adulterated wines which are constantly being shipped from Europe into the United States for the consumption of its citizens, why would it be unfair to require the governments of Ger-many and France to cause chemical analyother liquors which are exported for use in the United States, the analysis to be certified by the proper officers of these two governments? If neither Germany nor France will take American pork or beef except with a governmental certification to its wholesomeness, why should the United States take any edibles or beverages from them without requiring likewise govern-mental certification of their absolute purity

At the State Department the last attitude of the German government respecting our cattle is regarded as the natural and proper outcome of the strong representations made by Minister Runyon. The negotiations had reached a point where each government was content to rest its case upon questions of fact-first, whether or not there were genuine cases of Texas fever among the cattle imported into Germany from the United States, and, second, whether or not the disease can be communicated to German cattle. If, as stated in the dispatch, the German government has so far receded from its first position-justifying absolute exclusion of American cattle without reasonable proof upon these important points-then the State Department officers feel that our cattle shippers have little to fear and that the German government has assumed a very liberal attitude, and one which is likely to speedily result in the removal of the em-

Saved by Storm Warnings. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The Agricultural Department has issued a statement showing that during the storm of Sept. 24-29 1,084 vessels, value at \$17,100,000, and in the storm of Oct. 8, 10 and 11, 216 vessels, valued at \$19,100,000, remained in port on the Atlantic and gulf coasts secure from danger from which warnings were issued by the Weather Bureau. This makes a total of 2,365 vessels, valued at \$36,233,000, a large proportion of which probably would have gone out but for the warnings. It is fair to as-sume, it is stated, that had they done so nearly all of them would have encountere the stofins and more or less damage, it not entirely lost. The records of those who went out in the face of the warning show that in every instance they suffered severe injury, or were destroyed. Reports from the region traversed by the storm give the warnings credit for saving a number of lives; one station alone, Charleston, report-ing over one hundred lives probably saved by this neans.

Discoveries Near Babylon. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The human race is nearly ten centuries older than science had knowledge of before, as a result of the extensive explorations of the ruins of Niffer, near ancient Babylon, as described in a report to the State Department by Minister Terrell, at Constantinople. These explorations are being made at the expense of Philapelphians and Dr. Peters and Prof. Hilpricht, of the Universtty of Pennsylvania, have supervised the work. Many tons of tables, vases, inscribed brick, sarcophagi and the like have been exhumed. The sensual and revolting worip of the God Bel is more clearly known. His colossal temple with its 130 rooms has been exposed and the religion, government and customs of men who lived four thousand years before Christ nave been revealed by the translated inscriptions. inister Terrell says that it will require sixty volumes to contain the descriptions of these marvelous discoveries.